GENDER INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK

	Problem/Constraint to Address	Desired Outcome	Definition of Outcome	How is the problem/constraint relevant in your context? Please explain and provide evidence. Is the problem/constraint of high, medium, or low relevance?	What activities are you implementing or planning that address this problem? How do they address it?	How could you modify current activities to better address the issues around this topic?	What new activities could be designed to address issues around this topic and how would they address it?	Activities' Specific Contributions to Desired Outcome	What indicators do/will you use to measure the success of activities in terms of this outcome?	Checks
1	(Wo)men do not have equal or adequate power or input into household or community decision-making processes related to agriculture/at any stage of agricultural value chains, are excluded for decision-making processes, or make decisions based on external pressures.	Increased decision-making Power in agricultural processes	Beneficiaries engage in decision-making processes related to agriculture within the home or community, either solely or jointly. Beneficiaries have increased autonomy in relation to productive activity							Does the activity strive to …? How? • Promote or enable (wo)men's decisionmaking? • Promote or enable (wo)men's autonomy? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Roles in making decisions about agriculture and/or agriculturerelated businesses?
2	(Wo)men do not have equal or adequate control over, ownership of, or access to resources related to agriculture.	Increased control over productive resources	Beneficiaries increase their ownership, access to, and decisionmaking power over productive resources							Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to, power over, or use of assets? • Increase (wo)men's decision-making power over the purchase, sale, or transfer of assets? • Increase (wo)men's access to and decision-making power over credit, loans, or other financial services? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Ownership of assets • Purchase, sale, transfer of assets • Access to and decisions on credit • Area of land cultivated
3	(Wo)men do not have equal or adequate control over the use of income. (Wo) men are not engaged satisfactorily in household decisions around how to use income.	Increased control over the use of income	Beneficiaries increase their control over the use of income and have adequate control over and are engaged in decisions about the use of income within their household.							Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to and control over income? • Improve employment opportunities for (wo)men? Do indicators measure (wo)men's • Control over use of income • Gross margins from agriculture-related activities • Income or changes in income
4	(Wo)men do not have strong social networks, have few social and economic opportunities because they lack strong social relationships outside the household, or are not connected with or through groups organizations. Wo(men) are rarely involved in positions of leadership within their communities.	Increased social capital and leadership in the community	Beneficiaries have increased social capital, improved social networks, and increased voice/agency within their communities.							Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to groups and opportunities to be a group member? • Increase (wo)mens associational and leadership capabilities? • support (wo)men's organizations or increase their size or longevity? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Group membership • Comfort with or practice of speaking in public • Jobs created with USG assistance • Organizations receiving USG assistance, disaggregated by women-led
5	(Wo)men have an overly burdensome workload that hinders them from having a healthy work/leisure balance, negatively affects the well-being of their household, and keeps them from accessing other opportunities which could help advance them socially and economically.	Improved time use/decreased time poverty	Beneficiaries are more able to allocate their time as desired to productive and domestic tasks, leisure activities, increasing human capital and goal setting							Does the activity strive to …? How? • Decrease the amount of time the (wo)men engages in work activities? • Increase amount of time available for desired activities, leisure and personal goals? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Workload • Satisfaction with time allocation
6	Wo(men) have low or inadequate skill/knowledge levels in activities that are economically profitable or socially beneficial.	Increased human capital	Beneficiaries increase their technical skills and knowledge in activities that can improve their economic or social situation.							Does the activity strive to …? How? • Create training/learning opportunities that are well-accessible to (wo)men and relevant to (wo)men's interests? • Offer (wo)men opportunities to improve their skills and knowledge through degree-seeking programs or long-term training programs? Do indicators measure • Number of women & men receiving short-term training • Number of women & men receiving long-term training • Knowledge gained and applied by (wo)men
7	(Wo)men do not have adequate access to important technologies that can improve their economic productivity or wo(men) do not use or apply beneficial technologies or practices for some reason.	Increased access to and use of technologies	Beneficiaries have more and better opportunities to access technologies and are making use of them in their economic/agricultural practices.							Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to productive technologies? • Increase (wo) men's application of technologies? Do indicators measure • Number of farmers applying new technologies and management practices (sex disaggregated)

* WEAI Baseline Results
** ADB Country Gender Assessment Report
*** IFPRI 2013